the Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to instal

"Orders have been given to cease firing every where. "We have just been charged by the King to form Ministry,
"The Chamber will be dissolved, and an appeal be ma

to the country.

"Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed commandant of the National Guard. "THIERS, "ODILON BARROT,

"DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, "LAMORICIERE."

The annexed is the latest despatch:

PARIS, FEBRUARY 25-Nine o'clock A. M. A republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu. The Provisional Government already apted has been confirmed. The following are Ministers:

Dupont de l'Eure, President ; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs Arago, Marine; Ledru Rolin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bethmont, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Decourtrias, Commandant of the National Guard. All communications by railway and diligence is suspended

The station of the Northern railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuileries.

Half-past nine o'clock .- The following notice has just bee

In the name of the Sovereign People. "Citizens: The Provisional Government has just beer installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Plocon, Ledru Rolin, Recur, Marrast, Albert. To watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by Government, the will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the police the citizens Coussidiére and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizens Et. Arago to the Direction-General of the Post Office.

"As first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of pro-visions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit the arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are The following order has also just been issued:

" In the name of the French people, "It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber Peers to meet. Paris, 24th February.

DUPONT, (del Eure,) AD CREMIEUX, LAMARTINE, MARIE, LEDRU ROLIN, ARAGO."

[Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.] Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are cle ed, and the streets barricaded as before

The people crowd the streets, and are attack the Castle of Vincennes.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL TOURNAL OF PERSTARY 26.

The Cause of the Revolution in France.-The people of France have virtually no voice in the election of Parliamentary representatives. The electors are few, and the mode of election is the reverse of popular. This system ought to be changed, and the public desire a change. Government refused to make any alteration. All men oppressed look to England for succor or example. The French people saw that we met and talked—dired and talked. They wished to meet and talk; but the police forbade the gratification. An article in the penal code was brought to bear upon the privilege; and, although M. Guizot had formerly denounced this interpretation, he now adopted it. Denied the right to assemble, they dined together, and after dinner made speeches. The King's health was never drunk; and the Sovereign may have been piqued. Certainly means were taken to preve these banquets, but in the provinces they were neverthele

On the assembling of what we call Parliament, the Reform ers resolved on a monster banquet. Government interferes the question occupied the Chamber of Deputies, Ministe ing such proceedings illegal, Odilon Barrot and others ading for their strict legality. One said that it should not take place; the others that it should. Discussion on helped to inflame the public mind. The Reformers in Pari received sympathy from the provinces. The banquet was announced for Tnesday last; and deputations from all the ated their intention

be present.
Government was beaten: relying on the law, they would take place, holding as responsible the Deputies present. So far all was well; the interest in the affair was decaying, but the Ministers smarting under taunts and a sense of disco took umbrage at the call made to the National Guards to lin the streets through which a procession was to pass, dressed in uniform, but unarmed, and forbade the banquet late on Monday evening. The opposition protested against what they considered a violation of the constitution, abandoned the idea of dining together, and exhorted the people to order. The Deputies did more, they resolved to impeach the Ministry.

The vacillation renewed the interest in the affair; the agitation increased. Military poured into the city, and the peop crowded the streets. The sequel is told in another place crowded the streets. The sequel is told in another p. The soldiers refused to fire on the malcontents, the Nat Goard joined the masses, and, as a necessary consequence, the obnoxious Minister resigned. The King sought to pacify Paris by the appointment of a new cabinet; but this not su ficing, he has ceased to be King.

FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR OF PERSUARY 26 Paris has undergone a storm of bloody revolution and the French Government is dissolved.

Last week it was understood that either Minister or their opponents would contrive to carry the Re- only two years before,) was £425,367. Is not this another form contest from the arena of the banqueting hall to that of the law court. But both chose a wider field. By inviting the National Guard to make a demonstra-tion, the Opposition carried the contest into the revolutiona-ry streets of Paris, and there the Government de facto met

them with troops and artillery.

The field was a dangerous one for all parties; but for the Prime Minister defeat was inevitable. If the troops were beaten—the least probable hypothesis—he was beaten. If they conquered, the blood of Frenchmen would have cried out against him in eloquence more powerful than his own. I they deserted, political society was dissolved, and the dynasty itself was thrown into the "pool" to augment the stakes of the deadly gamblers. In the midst of the tunuit the inexora ble, impassible statesman did not flinch. In the face of im-peachment and of conflict, he exhibited an unshaken firmnes amounting to the sublime ; and to the very last he abated no thing of his audacious calmness. He stuck to his doctrine and would not admit the anarchy which refuted it.

The King, less of an enthusiast in political stoicism, tried to escape from the difficulty by withdrawing the Minister. After two days of rebellion, Paris seemed to breathe again. But the blood of the people was up; while their hand was in they must have more. They stormed the Tuilcries, dethroned the King, and set up a Provisional Government. So say the last

hasty and imperiect reports.

At all events, this cannot have happened for nothing. Th first obvious result is the political perdition of M. Guizot. The greatest theoretical statesman of the day has committed the greatest political blunder of the age. His masterly intellec seems, like that of our own Bacon (in many respects a very different man, but slike in this,) to have lacked the comple ment of a heart—a blank in his nature, where the passion should have been, must have made him leave out of the ac-

and statesman tried to force upon their country what Franchas thri e before thrown off-absolute authority; and the

have failen in the attempt.

The nation! who can descry through the hurtling atmo-The nation! who can descry through the hurtling atmosphere of the present revolution what France may do, what may be done with her? Paris has yet to settle with the provinces. Paris used to lead; they say she has lost that office. Is it true? Who are the men that hold actual power in their hands? What are their objects? It is impossible to answer any of these questions. We only know that the late order of things is upturned; the aged King is sent away no one can tell whither; Count Molé and the old respectables are annulled; "reform," the cry of last week, is out of date; the torrent has rushed long past Thiers; the young Count of Paris has been pooh-poohed; and the monarchy itself seems to be a question referred to the strange provisional government of

This list was received with cries of Vive la Republique, and the number of her intelligent sons, in her calculating bourne Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to instal
the Provisional Government.

In the mean time the following proclamation was posted at the Bourse:

the number of her intelligent sons, in her calculating bourgeoisie, and her peaceable middle class land-owners. But
who are the men in whom the balance of public opinion will
place the trust of public affairs? Probably they are yet strangers to us; for we can hardly believe that the present committee is more than a "Provisional Government."

FROM OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

As regards the condition of things in other foreign States, our London Correspondent writes as follows: In Spain there is nothing new, except that the ultra party are greatly dissatisfied with many of the acts of Narvaez's government. The slight upon Gen. Espartero was very much esented by his friends and adherents. The latter General had arrived safely at Logono. He is probably safer any where than at Madrid. The hatred of the Queen-mother towards im is unmitigable, and her power to injure those she hates alost without limits. The Duchess de Montpensier is pro ounced to give promise of an heir to her illustrious husband his fact has been announced officially to Madrid; whether this news is more Spanish than French, or French than Spansh, or whether it is of much importance to either country are questions too difficult for our solution. We are clearly and decidedly of opinion, however, that it matters very little to the rest of the world, and to England quite as little as any what is to be the future line of succession to the Spanis

From Portugal we have an account of the debate in th House of Peers upon the Queen's speech. Senor Costa Ca bral had spoken very energetically for two days in defence of his administration, and had been ably replied to by Conde de Lauradio, a member of the Palmella administration. A grea sensation had been caused in Lisbon by the rumor that a note from the British Government had been received by the Portu guese Ministry, announcing that the protocol to which Great Britain was a party was not yet fulfilled, as the present House of Deputies was not considered to be freely or legally elected. The two Houses of the Portuguese Parliament had been sum oned to a conference.

AUSTRIA presents nothing new beyond what we have al eady stated, unless it be a notification which she has given to Switzerland that she shall consider any further enlistmen of Swiss citizens in the service of the Italian States as a casus belli. There is also a rumor that Austria has made a treaty with Modena, which will enable her to annex the latter to be

BAVARIA has been very restive lately, particularly in Mu nich. The Krng has been struck with stones in his attempt to save LOLA MONTES from danger, and the fair object of his solicitude has been banished the kingdom. Her arrival a Dover is announced this morning. Punch says she has been sent for by the Protectionist party to be its leader, since Lord Granby has declined that honor.

Trair appears to be going on right. Sicily has accepted the constitution offered to her, on the conditions that the Prince Royal of Naples shall be Viceroy of Sicily, and that a Parliament shall sit in Palermo. Lord Minto is still at Naples, where his presence has a very salutary influence upon the councils and acts of the King.

The constitutions granted by SARDINIA and FLORENCE to the people had produced a great effect throughout all Lombardy. The head of the police had issued strict orders to put down every attempt at any popular manifestation of interest in the affairs of the neighboring States, or any desire to take part in the regulation of their own.

AUSTRIA is carrying things with a high hand, upon the rinciple that she has a right to do what she likes with her own. It is well for the peace of the world that she renounce all right to interfere with the affairs of other countries. There have been great disturbances and considerable fighting at Pavia, Padus, Milan, Mantua, and Como.

The good and conscientious Pork has had misgivings as to his power to grant a reformed constitution to his people, fearing that his doing so would interfere with the oath which he took at his accession to office, to hand down the temporalities of his kingdom uninjured to his successors. He submitted his doubts to a council of ecclesiastics learned in such matters, and the result is a decision that his yielding to the wishes of the people and the spirit of the times will not be an infingement upon his official oath. It is supposed, therefore, that the people of Rome will soon receive a constitution founded on the same principles as those of Naples, Sardinia and Florence. His Holiness has advanced a great step by his employment of well-qualified laymen in high positions in the State, which have been hitherto filled by ecclesiastics. Three vacancies lately occurred, and three liberal-minded laymen succeeded three churchmen. How much does the world owe in motion : it is not destined to stop until it has regenerated of the state of Europe, slight and superficial though they be, yet penned with an endeavor to be free from error, and a desire to be liberal and just in their deductions, evidence, each sucreeding one more than the preceding, the progress of nearly all the various families and nations of men that inhabit its surface, in knowledge, virtue, and freedom. We are quite aware that there must be a point where this progress will cease, but we see, with one or two exceptions, no instance of

retrogression, or even of standing still, at present. We have said enough of the affairs of ENGLAND in another place. We will add that the condition of IRELAND is rapidly improving, and Scotland may safely be placed in the same category. There is, however, a melancholy proof in this latter kingdom of the increase of poverty by the following statement : In the year 1845 there were 63,070 persons who received relief from the poor-rolls; the expense about £300,000. In 1847 there were on the poor-rolls 85,971 persons, and 60,399 who received casual relief; the expense of the whole number, 146,370, (more than double the number of paupers proof that something must be done with the overplus popula-

tion of this country The health of the metropolis is rapidly improving, although the weather continues damp and disagreeable. The deaths during the week which ended on the 12th February were 1,324, being 217 above the average. The deaths during the

my last letter as if they included the entire kingdom, whereas they do not include more than half of it, and are made from one hundred and seventeen districts, which embrace the metropolis, nearly all the principal cities and towns, most of the manufacturing and some of the agricultural districts. I intended to append a note making this explanation of my statement, but, in the hurry of closing my letter, very carelessly mitted to do so.

The West India Islands and the suppression of the slave trade in Africa engross much of the attention of Parliament. With respect to the first, the following short quotation from Adam Smith appears to be particularly applicable. He says "The early prosperity of most of the European colonies in America was owing to the neglect of the parent States; that is, they were thrown upon their own resources and responsibilities, and left to manage their own affairs in their own way, which they did very much better than could have been done by strangers four thousand miles off." Might not a little of this wholesome neglect prove a benefit to the West thus to have miscalculated so grievously. The coldest of the cold, he has performed the part of the firebrand and set his country in flames: "frost performed the effect of fire,"

The dynasy—where is it? The aged obstinate hands of Louis Puilippe are dyed with the same bloody stain that his predecessors knew so well. Pushing hard lawyerlike "rights" to the extent of a more lawless tyranny, he suffered his agent to revive the associations of Charles Xth and Polignac; a counterfeit of 1830 is evoked in 1848. Once more have monarch and statement tried to force upon their country what France. Smith says " the whole civil charges of nine of the principal colonies," which now constitute a most influential part of the United States, amounted to only £64,700."

The population of Maryland is about 500,000, and it four times as large as Jamaica, and the civil charges were covered, for 1846, by £26,000. The population of Jamaica is about 400,000, and the expenses of civil and parochial burdens are £400,000 ; deduct £50,000 (a liberal allowance) for parochial burdens, and we have £350,000 for the same description of annual expenses in Jamaica as are borne in Maryland for £26,000! Truly, there is some virtue in selfgovernment, since £26,000 does for a population of 500,000 under its operations what it requires £350,000 to do for 400,000 people under a colonial one! Now, as respects the ing the price of transportation upon goods for the West, by African slave trade, we have the authority of Mr. Jackson, a new member of Parliament from Newcastle under Lyme, for berland.

stating that, by a system of judicious commerce, the native on the coast of Africa might be induced to use their slave labor at home in cultivating the produce of their country to exchange for foreign manufactures and produce. He proved this by clear and satisfactory statements, and showed that the transportation of slaves from Africa to Cuba or Brazil might be much sooner, easier, and cheaper put down by the human izing effects of fair and honorable commerce, than by all the blockading squadrons of England, France, and the United States which could be brought upon the coast. He states further, that on the western coast of Africa a supply of free abor could be obtained to any amount. "To plant a free negro in the West Indies would involve a cost of only £4.10; and all that the negro would ask as a condition for his trans mission was, that he should have the protection of the British flag, and a guaranty that he should be returned to his native land after the term of his service was completed. Hence, i England wished to extirpate slavery it ought to encourage the exportation of free labor to the West Indies, where a negro could be delivered for £4.10, whilst it would cost the Brazils £100 to import a slave." "With the consent of the Government, he would undertake to plant at the West India islands, at a cost of £4.10 each, free laborers who should work for two, three, or four years, at the rate of a dollar month, provided they were promised to be returned, with the produce of their savings, back to their own native coasts." Mr. Jackson's speech was complimented by all parts of the House, and Mr. Hume, who does not deal much in praise of any one, pronounced it to be "the most effective one ever delivered on the subject."

Among the on dits of the day is one that the old Whig organ, the Morning Chronicle, has been purchased by a new party called the Young Peelites. Who or what they are i not exactly known, nor what are the doctrines and principles which the Chronicle is to preach and defend under its new

There is certainly a great number of new books published in London, and I feel that I run great risk when I state that I do not know of any one of paramount interest, but this i literally the case, and I am not an inattentive observer upo the subject. It may be mentioned, under this head, that Mr. EMERSON, of Boston, (U. S.) delivered his first lecture Edinburgh on Friday evening, the 11th instant. "The phrenologists were suspicious of him, on account of his spiituality," says a daily paper; "the clergy on account of his creed; the utilitarians on account of his transcendentalism but he wisely avoided disputable points, and in lecturing of the 'traits of aristocracy' (mental, not hereditary) gave

The Opera House (her Malesty's Theatre) has opened, and the new performers who have made their appearance have given satisfaction. JENNY LIND has had a verdict of £2,500 ecorded against her for breach of her engagement with Mr. BUNN. She offered him £2,000 as a compensation, but he preferred going to law, asked for £10,000 damages, and has eceived a fourth part of that sum. He does not gain much by the litigation. Mr. BROOKE, who was allowed to have made a great hit in Othello at the Adelphi, is said by the critics to have failed most lamentably in Richard III. and Sir Giles Overreach. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN are doing great things at the Haymarket, and Mrs. BUTLER and Mr. MACREADY at the Princess' Theatre.

A motion to repeal the window tax was rejected in House of Commons last evening by a vote of 160 against 68.

FROM CHINA

The Emperor of China has endeavored to appease the wrath of the English by beheading four and banishing eleven Chinese. This is an apparent settlement of the difficulties, but it is impos-

sible to tell how soon fresh troubles may break out. The English Commissioner had sent home for instructions, and at the latest accounts he was engaged in negotiating with Keying, the Imperial Chinese Commissioner.

The "China Mail" of December 23d has the following letter from Canton:

CANTON, DECEMBER 21, 1847. Sir John Davis is still here, and is understood to have been engaged during his stay in negotiations with Keying; but as yet very little has transpired either as to the nature of his demands or how far they are likely to be compiled with. We do not, however, apprehend any redress that may now be obtained is to be considered a final adjustment of our complaints; indeed, his Excellency expressly states in his reply to the to Pius IX! His liberal conduct first put the ball of reform debar the British Government from further measures of its own. It will depend therefore on the views taken by the Gohorrible catastrophe as the crime of individuals, or chargeable against the Chinese nation, what ulterior measures will be dopted. In either event the case is surrounded with difficulties; and though it cannot be doubted that some guaranty will be exacted for the better security of the British residents, ministers must consider the contingencies before they can ask Parliament to grant supplies for such an armament as would

The withdrawal of the British representative at Canton and the blockade of the ports have both been suggested, and are alluded to in the correspondence between the merchanis and the plenipotentiary, and the views of individual members of the community on these measures are naturally biased by the effect they would have on their interests; but it seems doubt Chinese so much as ourselves. It has been surmised that the surrender and demolition of all the Bogue forts which we did

The only thing officially announced is the execution of four of the criminals, and the assurance that others are undergoing examination, and will suffer the severest punishment. Las evening two mandarins waited upon Sir John Lavis to an-nounce that four of the villagers had been convicted and would nese were anxious that some other place should be fixed upon, and it is said proposed the execution ground below Canton; but his Excellency resolved that the expiation should be made and the example set where the crime had been committ and in the presence of persons deputed by himself and as many of the fereign community as chose to attend. The H. C. steamer Pluto was ordered to be in readiness at daybreak week which ended on the 19th instant were 1,134, or only 27 above the average. The births in the first week were 1,457, in the second 1,272.

I am afraid that I stated the registrar's returns of deaths in 2 second 1,272.

giment. They arrived at Hwang-chu-kee about half-past 7 o'clock, where the Chinese soldiers were found drawn up on the level common before the Hall of Ancestors.

Our own handful of soldiers, augmented by a few seamen, having landed and formed, and the mandarins, among whom were Tung, the Quang chow foo, and others of importance, having received the deputation with great manifestations of cordiality, and conducted them to the Prefect's barge, Mr. Secretary Johnson gave them to understand that he could not then accept their hospitality, as he came on important business, and the sooner it was proceeded with the better; upon which Tung immediately gave the order in a single word, and with starding rapidity one of the number was run out from one of the boats. He seemed a stout, decently attired peas-ant. His hands were tied behind his back and his mouth was gagged. Having been shoved forward about thirty or forty yards from the shore, he fell or was thrown upon his knees in the open space between the English and Chinese soldiers, and his bound arms being elevated so as to cause him to stoop, the executioner reised his long heavy blade, and at one blow the head was rolling on the ground, the ghestly trunk tumbling on the other side. The other three were but repetitions of the first, except that the last and youngest seemed to make an involuntary effort at resistance. The whole was done so quickly that two gentlemen from the Pluto, who followed the officials in another boat, did not arrive till the attendants were lifting

the corpses into their coffins.

The number of Chinese soldiers was estimated at about for hundred, and besides those on the ground small guards were stationed at the entrances to the village; and beyond the triumphal arch crowds of villagers were observed, sufficient t set at defiance their own ill-appointed military, if they really are so brave as the placards issued by them, or in their names, declare them to be. Having quietly suffered a disgraceful exhibition to take place before their ancestral temple, at the in-stance and in the presence of the hated English, it may be oubted whether they are beyond the control of the authoritie

WESTERS TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORTATION .- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced running a second train of passenger cars between Baltimore and Cumberland, leaving each city at four o'clock in the afternoon. The stages from Cumberland to Wheeling and Pittsburg will be regulated to conform to this new arrangement, thereby greatly increasing the accommodation by this route to th West. Freights are also to be reduced on the first of April over this work to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, make

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1848.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our confidence that the further progress of carnage and conquest is stayed on our own borders is sufficiently great to allow us to take a deep interest n the news of what has lately occurred in one of the finest countries of Europe, and the sequel of which may, for aught we know, be a repetition of the scenes of horror of the great Revolution which deluged the streets of Paris with innocent blood something like fifty years ago.

We have collated all the particulars which the English newspapers furnish of what occurred in Paris during the three days, 22d, 23d, and 24th of last month, and also the notices per Telegraph of a day later. Our accurate London correspondent also, with greater choice of materials before him has, in his Letter published on the preceding page. made a digest of the news, which will assist still further the reader's comprehension of the whole.

We have, besides, had kindly placed in ou hands the Letter of an intelligent American now in Paris, the perusal of which has much interested us as giving his impressions, from hour to hour, of passing scenes, but the main facts of which are more fully stated in the printed accounts. The following account of the origin of this commotionrevolution, should its consummation keep the promise of its progress as far as we have already heard from it-is more clear and intelligible than any w have met with, and, being brief, we transcribe it:

"FEE, 20 .- The on dit of the day here is the antagonisti cal position of the Government-i. c. Guizor and his col leagues, and THIERS and the People of Paris. The trouble is, the Opposition party have been holding public dinners i different parts of the kingdom, called "Reform Banquets. A few days ago one of the Ministers gave notice to the Oppo sition Deputies that no more public meetings should be held that, if attempted, the Government would put them down b force. There never was a greater scene than followed the announcement, not only in the Chamber of Deputies bu throughout the city. People talked of Revolution and Libe ty; the Opposition Deputies made a formal protest against the yranny of Government! and at the same time gave notice that they would organize a 'banquet,' to be held forthwith in the City of Paris, and dare the Government to interfere with it : and Tuesday next is the day set apart for the display.

"Yesterday, the knowledge of the moving upon Paris large bodies of troops, to the number of eighty or an hundre thousand men, by order of the King, and the strengthening of the garrison, the dealing out of munitions of war, &c. per fectly paralyzed business of all kinds in the city. The People of Paris, and a National Guard of sixty thousand armed men, have declared that they will not allow the banquet to be inte fered with by the Government. To all appearance, we are on the eve of a bloody contest, if not a revolution. What will be the consequence? One or the other party must back out, or no one can tell what will be the result. In my opinon the Government is in the wrong : they have forgotten that they are in power by a revolution, and that revolution brought bout by just such an act of arbitrary power. It is strange that so wise a man as Louis Philippe has shown himself to be, should act as he on this occasion has done through his We copy this opinion of the merits of the case

with the rest of the extract, because it is in the letter, and we do not feel at liberty to suppress it. tween the Government of France and the Opposition. The Government may have been imprudent. but surely not guilty, as it could have had no other intention than to prevent tumult. The sympathies of disinterested auditors of the news will, we should think, be rather with the Government, which has as the two can be compared, they agree, and public opinion, Europe. But, whatever our readers may deem fornias and New Mexico, and the Rio Grande as a boundary would deeply lament such a revolution as would tory to the satisfied parties here, that commissioners are to throw all the political elements of France into chaoswith the chance of coming out of it with a much worse Government than that of the Citizen Kingto end probably in the establishment of another Despotism, and to bring on, almost as a matter of course. General War in Europe.

It is a provoking reflection, in the suspense in which this news will leave the public mind on this side of the water, that it may be something like fortnight before we shall receive any fresh advices from Europe. When they do arrive, may they bear to us news of restored peace and order in Paris and throughout the realm of France!

ILLINOIS .- The returns, so far as received, show tremendous majority in favor of the New Constiution; and it is also probable that the article excluding free negroes from a residence in the State has been adopted, though not by so large a majority.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL .- A Chicago cor espondent of the Alton Telegraph estimates that six hundred buildings will be erected there during the present year. The canal is by this time completed, and it is anticipated that boats will be running by the first of April, or as soon thereafter as the rates of toll can be fixed. As a piece of work the canal is said to be the best in the Union. A line of beautiful packet boats have already been completed at Chicago, besides numbers of line and freight poats. Many are also building along the line of

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Sr. Louis, Manca 18 .- Private letters received here from lass appounce that Sheriff Jones, in attempting to arrest a ndian who had been concerned in the rebellion, was pursued by the Indian troops, who took about forty inhabitants prisoners, killed two, and burnt down the town.

STEAMER UNITED STATES. - The New York papers chroni cle the results of a trial trip by this steamer, which are said to ave been eminently successful. The United States, it is said, was originally built for the New Orleans trade, but, as the Government have made a contract with another company fo line of steamers on that route, on such terms as to prevent competition, she will be run to some European port. She paves New York for Liverpool on the 8th of April.

THE CHESAPEANE AND ONIO CANAL —Wednesday was pay day with the contractors. Each man got his money. We understand that there are between four and five bundred hands t work on the canel, and that as soon as the weather will permit operations will progress upon a very enlarged scale.

[Cumberland Civilian.

THE BEAUTIES OF LAW .- A suit has recently been termi nated in Wyoming county, New York, in which the amount involved was \$28, and the costs reached \$840 or \$1,000. The Common Pleas Court, in session at Boston, was engaged a whole day in the trial of a cause in which the sum at issue was about \$2 50. The plaintiff succeeded in getting a verdict in his favor—amount \$1. Law is a whistle that one pays dear for blowing. In nine cases out of ten a person had better suffer wrong than to have recourse to it.

HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

We have pleasure in being able to place ou eaders in possession of the information contained in the following extracts from articles in two of our late New Orleans papers; in which we are happy to discover good reason to believe that there is every probability of the ratification, by the Government of Mexico, of the Treaty of Peace which has received the sanction of our own Government. This belief is justified also by information received from other sources.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

Mr. Taisr believed that the Government of PENA r PENA was a strong and popular administration. He knew that was sincerely favorable to peace. He saw, too, that the Le islatures of nearly all the States had pledged themselves stand by the Government, and support it in its effort to mak an honorable peace. The Convention of the Governors. the States was convoked in December last, for the purpose ascertaining the strength of the peace party. Anava w known to be favorable to peace; so was Herrera, and so wer early all the Governors of the States. The negotiation were commenced on the 9th December, and they proceed steadily on, being spun out in order to secure for the treat the support of Anaya, whose term of office expired on th 8th January, and also that of the distinguished and influentia Chief Justice, Pena y Pena, who would succeed to the Pre sidency. The latter, as soon as he got into the Presidentia chair, took an active and bold stand in favor of the peace movement. The letter of his Foreign Secretary, Rosa, i reply to the Governor of San Luis Potosi, shows the confi dence which Pena y Pena felt in his position.

But, it will be asked, what assurance has Pena y Pena

hat the Mexican Congress will ratify this treaty? If the nembers of that body were favorable to it, why have they not net before-why has it been impossible to raise a quorum Queretare? We answer, that the Mexican President kunner vell what he is about. He has received satisfactory assurances of the support of a majority of Congress. They have not assembled before, as the law required, because he did not desire it. He knew that if they convened before the treaty was ready to be submitted to them, they would fall to quarrelling, plotting, and disputing, and so he resorted to the sual mode in Mexico of preventing a quorum of Congress, withholding their mileage. In Mexico the old proverb no song, no supper," is of very extensive application. That ountry does not, like our own, abound in men who are wiling to serve their country for glory alone. Their Congressmen especially are very exacting in this respect. Unless they receive their shilling with their subpana, but few members of that patriotic body are willing to attend in their places in Congress. Now, Pena y Pena, wishing to consummate the treaty imself, has kept back the mileage of the Congressmen unti ne could be assured of the favorable reception of the treaty by the President of the United States. The 28th of March i the day fixed upon as the very latest to which he could safely defer the convoking of Congress, or, rather, the supplying the nembers with their mileage, which is but another form of speech for calling them together. When they meet, this treaty will be submitted to them, and by that time it is expected that the judgment of our Senate with reference to the treaty will

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS "PICATUNE" OF MARCH 10. [Special Correspondence of the Picayune.] MEXICO, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

The only topic here now is peace. At every meeting the

question is, "Will we have Peace " Those who have bathed hemselves in glory are satisfied to return to home and friends without further hazard of life or limb, and interrogate with the hope that the response may be "Yes." He who has not yet "fleshed his sword," equally seeks for at least an undecided opinion, and is the fast friend of the man who unhesitatingly says "No." The resident merchant says "Yes;" and the army contractors and the army followers say " No." In this conflict of feeling, ambition, and interest, it is next to impos sible to find an unbiased opinion. The prevailing faith, We are not quite sure, however, that the opinion is however, seems to be in the affirmative side of the question entirely just as to the merits of this controversy be- That a treaty agreed upon between Mr. Trist and Mexical commissioners has been sent to Washington, you already know, and ere this, in all probability, are apprized of its sti pulations. Here, in relation to its contents, our wisdom is nainly confined to the outgivings of unofficial Mexican jour nals, with occasionally a driblet of information vouchsafed by those reputed to be in the secrets of the negotiation. So far ly from its successful exertions to keep France out this Treaty thus: The United States is to have (I was about of war, and to maintain undisturbed the peace of to say take, but I believe they are already taken) the Calias far north as the southern line of New Mexico, and the of this, either now or when they shall be better United States are to assume the claims of citizens of the Uniinformed, we think we cannot err in supposing that ted States against Mexico, and to pay to Mexico twenty milalmost the whole body of our own countrymen lions of dollars. This treaty, it is added, proves so satisfac meet immediately and settle upon the terms of an armistice. That such a treaty as this will be ratified by the Mexicans there is scarcely a doubt. In a war of nearly two years, and in every description of battle, with the advantages of immense numerical superiority, they cannot claim even an approximation to a victory. Mexico wants peace-craves for it-and if this treaty is not ratified by her, it is because of the stupidity and inertness caused by the hard and oft repeated blows received by her within the last to years. In vain do the restless, the unthinking, or the corrupt of the country endeavor to call up pronunciamentos against the Government at Queretaro for its peaceable proclivity; all honest and reflecting Mexicans are thoroughly convinced they are making a good retreat from the boast of SANTA ANNA, when he placed himself at the head of the army, that his victories should never cease until he stood on the banks of the Sabine a conqueror Even this, the greatest and the most wilv of Mexicans, now at the very lowest ebb of popularity, and ever seeking to profit by the errors of his rivals or enemies, tacitly concedes that the terms of this treaty are unexpectedly favorable, by asking his passports to go abroad under the plea that he is considered an obstacle to peace.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, alluding to the proceedings of the recent Whig State Convention. says that the best spirit prevailed, " every one manifesting a disposition to advance the interests of the great Whig party. The Whigs of the old Keystone are united and harmonious, and will move forward in solid phalanx in support of their long-cherished principles. 'Union for the sake of the Union' is the motto inscribed upon the Whig banner, and un- Flag" of the 4th and 8th instant : der that banner they will march to battle, and, we trust, to victory. The Convention deemed it inexpedient and premature to express any preference on the Presidential question, and very properly refrained from doing so. The Delegates were divided in opinion between CLAY, TAYLOR, and Scott, but all avowed their determination to sacrifice personal preferences for the good of the party, and give a hearty support to the nominee of the Whig National Convention. The candidates for Canal Commissioner and Presidential Electors, and the gentlemen selected for Delegates to the National Convention, stand high in the estimation of the Whig party, and will receive the endorsement of every true Whig."

Cornerpances.-A London paper notes as remarkable eries of coincidences between the Parisian revolutions of 1830 and 1848. It was on Sunday, July 25, 1830, that the the Chamber of Deputies protested against the resolution of the Ministers. On Tuesday, July 27, the revolution of 1830 began, ending on Thursday, the 29th; on Tuesday, February 22, the revolution of 1848 began, and it also ended on Thursday, when Louis Philippe abdicated.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

OFFICIAL.

ROM " THE UNION" OF YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) MORNING. APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, to be Associate Commissionto Mexico, with the powers of Envoy Extraordiary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

As Col. Sevier has been for several days prosated with sickness, and will not probably be able leave Washington for Mexico for some days to ome, the PRESIDENT of the United States deemed it his duty to avoid any delay, and to nominate another Commissioner. Accordingly, the nomination of Mr. CLIFFORD went into the Senate vesterday at twelve o'clock, and it was promptly confirmed in closed doors. He goes to Mexico as Associate Commissioner, and clothed with joint and separate powers. Mr. CLIFFORD is an eminent citizen of the State of Maine, and deservedly possesses the confidence of the Administration and the country.

Mr. CLIFFORD left Washington last night, in company with Mr. Walsh, the Secretary of Legation, and takes the southern route for New Orleans, whence he will immediately embark for Vera Cruz. Arrangements have been made to carry out the Commissioner at once from New Orleans to Vera

Cruz, and thence to the capital; and similar ones for conveying Col. SEVIER as soon as he is able to We heard from Col. SEVIER last evening. He s decidedly convalescent, and hopes to leave Wash-

ington on Tuesday or Wednesday. SEMI-OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER. WASHINGTON, MARCH 15, 1848.

News has reached us here from Mexico by letter up to the 29th of February. These letters do not allude with a single word to the reported arrest of the officers composing the Court of Inquiry by General Scorr; and the report, though coming from two different sources—one by the way of Cincinnati, and the other direct from Vera Cruz—is generally discredited. me new difficulty, however, is expected to have occurred in the army, and it is feared by some that it may affect injuriousy the result of our negotiations with Mexico. I trust that his may not be the case; though I regret that the suspension of General Scorr should have taken place just at this juncture. If the Mexicans were not thoroughly beaten, without money or troops, and without artillery and munitions of war, the absence of one of our great Generals and the virtual recall of the other, might certainly hold out inducements to them to try once more the fortunes of war, though between the attempt and the success of the enterprise there might be a wide dit

Mr. SEVIER, the newly-appointed Commissioner and Minster Plenipotentiary, is most thoroughly in the confidence of the President, and acquainted with all his views. All the difficulties in the Cabinet are again reconciled, and all move harmoniously together. Mr. Polk is evidently a great tactitioner. HE has not only routed the Mexicans, but triumphed over the Opposition at home, AND IN HIS OWN CABINET.

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAME PAPER. WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.

The rumors about Gen. Scorr's insubord est of the officers composing the court of inquiry, and what not, are all put to the blush by his noble, patriotic, and wise ourse. After what he has done he may safely entrust his honor and fair fame to history, which will do justice to his

The Scott Correspondence has not yet gone in, as has been rroncously stated in the prints; only that portion went into ecret session, together with Tursr's, which bore immediately upon the treaty. Some five or six hundred pages are yet in he War Department. They will be sent in as soon as Gov. MARCY shall recover from his present illness.

One thing Mr. Calhoun's speech of to-day seemed to forehadow, though I do not know whether it was designed or ccidental. It is this, that the Administration-that is, the PRESIDENT-means to adopt the boundary line of the treaty, whether Mexico ratifies the treaty or not. It will, in the latter case, be called the line of the treaty, and not the defensive thing, instead of paying fifteen millions of dollars for it, according to the treaty.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL FERRUARY 25 - There has been much inner ivity and duliness in the trade for breadstuffs during the past fortnight, and, although no great alteration in prices has taken place, still the general tendency of the trade has been in favor buyers. The following are the quotations:

Best western canal flour 27s. to 27s. 6d. per bbl.; Rich mond and Alexandria 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s 6d. to 27s. 6d; New Orleans and Ohio 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; Canadian 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Wheat, United States and Canadian white and mixed, 7s. 1d. to 8s 3d. per 70lbs.; red 6s. 2d. to 7s. 2d. Indian corn 26s. to 30s. per quarter of 480lbs.

Liverpool Cotton Market, February 25,-Less activity has prevailed in the cotton market during the last fortnight than we have hid occasion to notice in our previous publication, and our prices to law exhibit a decline on those last

During the week ending February 18, the demand having fallen off, holders of American, anxious to realize, acceded to a decline of 4 to 4d. per lb. Long stapled kind, as well as East Indian, maintained the prices we last quoted. This week the demand has been exceedingly limited; but, although holders are willing to seil, they are steady in maintaining the rates previously current.

The prices are: New Orleans ordinary to middling 41 The prices are: New Orisin observed to a 5½d, good to fair 6 a 7d.; Alabema and Teanessee ordinary to middling 4½ a 4½d.; fair to good fair 5 a 5½d. Mobile ordinary to middling 4 å a 4 å d.; fair to good fair 5 a 5 å d.; Moolle ordinary to midding 4 å a 4 å d.; fair to good fair 5 a 5 å d.; good to fair 5 å d.; bowel Georgia ordinary to middling 4 å a 4 å d.; fair to good 5 a 5 å d.; good fair 5 å d.; Sen Island ordinary to middling 7 a 9 d.; fair to good fair 10 at 12 d.; good to fair 14 a 17 d.; stained 3½ a 7d. The sides for the week ending the 18th instant amounted to 21,840 bales, and for that ending last evening

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The annexed paragraphs are copied from the "Matamoro

THE THIRD DRAGOONS .- Col. BUTLER, with five companies of the 3d dragoons, will leave Mier on Friday next, the 10th instant, for Victoria, the capital of this State. It is reported that one company of the 13th infantry accompanies him, but of this we cannot speak positively.

We have been guilty of praising the climate of Matamoros, but we now take it all back, and pronounce it the most change-able, most disagreeable, most inhospitable spot on the face of the civiliz-d globe. When this norther blows over and the sun warms us into good humor, may be we may again recent. On Thursday it was hot enough to beil eggs in "two minutes by the watch" in the sun, and yesterday cold enough "to fre-ze the horns off a Billy-goat," and a misty good-for nothing sor of a rain falling the whi

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STRAMsurs .- These splendid vessels, under the skilful guidance of the British and North American Steamship Company, contuality. During the past year the several steamships made twenty voyages to sod from this port and Halifax and Boston, Ministers of Charles X. resolved upon the fatal ordinances the distance seamed being upwards of 120,000 miles, without which brought on the outbreak; it was on Sunday, February which brought on the outbreak; it was on Sunday, February experiencing the significant during the same period between the three ports, amounted to 4,307, viz: 1,804 from Liverpool to Boston. 219 from Liverpool to Halifax, and 247 from reform banquet. It was on Monday, July 26, 1830, that the pool to Boston 219 from Liverpool to Halifax, and 247 from journalists of Paris began to excite the people; it was on Halifax to Boston! On the return trips, 1,484 were from Monday, the 21st of Pebruary, 1848, that the opposition in from Halifax to Liverpool. The average of each passage for the year from Liverpool to Boston was fificen days, and from Boston to Liverpool a little over thirteen days, including the detention at Halifax both ways. This is certainly most expeditious work, especially when it is considered that during many of the passages the steamers had to contend with violent weather.—English paper.